

OUR VETERANS.

Conventions of the Old Sixth Army Corps,
the Cavalry Corps Association and
the Army of the Potomac.

REUNION OF THE HEROES OF THE WAR.

Speeches by Generals Meade, Sig-
cum, Pleasanton and Others.

"A Young Man Recently from Germany"
Relates His Experience.

THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Annual Meeting—Adoption of a New Badge—
Election of Officers.

Boston, May 12, 1871.
The annual meeting of the Old Sixth Army Corps Association was held at the Tremont street, this morning. Major General Horatio B. Wright, the senior vice president, occupied the chair, in the unavoidable absence of Major General W. B. Franklin, and in calling his comrades to order he congratulated them on the present condition of the society, expressing the hope, however, that its roll would soon be much larger.
After some routine business General Thomas H. Nell, chairman of the Executive Committee, read a report on the subject of a new badge for the society. They presented a design of a silver cross, with a medallion in the center, in the center of the medallion being a representation of the battle of Antietam. The committee had not yet decided on the form of certificate for membership. The badge, with the gold medallion, and with red, white and blue ribbons, was the division to which the center belonged, was adopted.
The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Major General H. B. Wright; Vice Presidents, General John Newton, Third Division; General Thomas H. Nell, Second Division; Major General Abner, First Division; Corresponding Secretary, General David H. Birney; Recording Secretary, General Joseph E. Jackson; Treasurer, Colonel Samuel J. Truesdell.

THE CAVALRY CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Annual Meeting of the Cavalry Corps Association—
Adoption of a New Designation Adopted—
Election of Officers.

Boston, May 12, 1871.
The annual meeting of the Cavalry Corps Association of the Army of the Potomac was held at nine o'clock this morning, at the armory of the National Lancers, 71 Sudbury street. Upwards of a hundred of the prominent cavalry officers were present. Among others General Sheridan, Kilpatrick, Chester, Pleasanton, Sargant, Wells, Mott and a host of other brave officers. The association was called to order by its president, Major General Frederick Pleasanton, and some time was passed in the discussion of the following resolution, which was finally passed:—
Resolved, That the association now known as the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac be hereafter known as the Cavalry Corps of the United States, and all honorably discharged officers of the United States cavalry organizations may be admitted as members under the constitution.

This action makes the Cavalry Corps of the United States the largest military organization in the country.
After the passage of the resolution General Phil H. Sheridan was nominated for President and elected by acclamation, with a thundering "Aye."
General Sheridan expounded the importance of the association, and the necessity of its being held at that chosen for the reunion of the Cavalry of the Potomac.

After some discussion the matter was left at the discretion of the President and executive officers.
It was voted to amend the constitution as to permit the election of a Vice President from each State, but only seven Vice Presidents were chosen at this meeting.

The committee, consisting of Colonel H. C. Wells, Colonel G. A. Forsyth and Colonel Charles Fletcher, was appointed to nominate a list of Vice Presidents. They reported the following list, which report was unanimously adopted:—
Colonel G. A. Forsyth, of New York; Colonel H. C. Wells, of Pennsylvania; General Horace B. Sargent, of Massachusetts; General John B. Mott, of New Jersey; General George A. Chester, of Michigan; General John B. Mott, of New Jersey; General James H. Wilson, of Illinois; Colonel G. A. Wells, of Pennsylvania; and Colonel H. C. Wells, of Pennsylvania, was re-elected treasurer.
The meeting then adjourned, and the members, with the gallant General Sheridan and Pleasanton at their head, marched forth to participate in the reunion of the Army of the Potomac.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Grand Gathering of Military Chieftains—
Speeches and Music—Election of Officers.

Boston, May 12, 1871.
Although all of our armies fought bravely during the rebellion, and to each is due the thanks of the country which they saved from anarchy and ruin, yet the Army of the Potomac stands out more prominently before the public eye than any of its collaborating associations. Various causes combine to produce this result. Its location and the sphere of its movements was so much nearer the Northern States for one reason; the members were generally among the first and best of recruits who came to save the country. The duties were so much more arduous, and for a time impracticable; and, to crown all, the bravest and noblest of all the nation's defenders successively held commanding position in its ranks. The capture of Richmond was for a time the objective point in the minds of the people, and the men who were trying to accomplish this end loomed up more prominently, perhaps, than those of any other command in the field. Hence it is that the surviving members of the Army of the Potomac have formed themselves into a society, for the double purpose of perpetuating the memories of the past and of strengthening their recollections to be always ready to preserve inviolate the institutions for which they were ready to shed their blood.

The third annual reunion of the society took place in this city to-day, and a glorious assemblage it was. The theatre, in which the literary exercises of the transaction of the formal business of the gathering took place, was magnificently decorated. The balconies were completely hidden in the profusion of red, white and blue, and there were medallions, crossed swords and streamers, pennants, banners, &c., emblematic of the nature of the convocation. On either side of the stage, on the proscenium boxes, was displayed the badge of the association, and the orchestra was strewn with flowers. The arrangement of the stage is worthy of especial commendation. It was "set" for a forest scene, displayed to the entire depth, and in the foreground and against the wings were old pieces, stacks of guns, and other military paraphernalia, representing almost every appearance of an encampment in the woods. The effect was beautiful and highly enjoyed by the audience. The character of those who occupied positions therein did not detract from the general appropriateness of the scene. There was General Meade, in the center of the assemblage, flanked by "Fighting Joe" Hooker, General Sheridan, Kilpatrick, Pleasanton, Sherman and General Canby, while at the rear sat Hunt, Ingalls, Webb, Logan, Pleasanton, Humphreys, Robinson, Wright, Jones, Devens and a hundred others of like celebrity in the battle field and in the councils of the nation. The Executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Mayor of the city also occupied chairs on the platform.

After the usual interchange of congratulations, Major General Meade, President of the society, called the body to order shortly after eleven o'clock. They met for the third time, he said, to renew those associations which have been the cause of the union and the camp fire, to inquire into each other's condition and to express their deep sympathy for those who have been left behind in the wilderness of war, to ask for the widow and orphans and to give them succor. They had not assembled for any political purpose nor to frame laws or elevate people to office; but to shake each other by the hand, to express gratitude to God that they are allowed to meet together once again. It was not necessary for him to say that in this great city, pre-empted always for its literary and patriotic character, and where the people are so welcome. It was not necessary to look around upon

this brilliant assembly to see that the hearts of the nation were toward the Army of the Potomac. (Applauded.) The first thing which he should do, was to return thanks to the Executive Committee for the arrangements which they had made for the reunion. He would then proceed to read the address of the President of the society, which was followed by "Fighting Joe" Hooker, General Sheridan, Kilpatrick, Pleasanton, Sherman and General Canby, while at the rear sat Hunt, Ingalls, Webb, Logan, Pleasanton, Humphreys, Robinson, Wright, Jones, Devens and a hundred others of like celebrity in the battle field and in the councils of the nation. The Executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Mayor of the city also occupied chairs on the platform.

There followed a few more strains from Gilmore's Band, which were well received, and then the association was called to order by its president, Major General Frederick Pleasanton, and some time was passed in the discussion of the following resolution, which was finally passed:—
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not a better time than the present to adopt some policy which should prevent the country from being divided into two parts, one of which should be the country of the future, and the other the country of the past.

Major General Burnside, on being called up, thanked his comrades for the honor conferred on him, and said that he felt it a great pleasure to be present at this reunion of the heroes of the war. He then delivered a speech, but for the specific purpose of listening to others.

GENERAL PLEASANTON'S REMARKS.
Major General Pleasanton, in the course of a few pithy remarks, said:—I must disagree with General Burnside's assertion that we should point out all the mistakes made during the war. No cannon ball strikes in the same place twice, and the mistakes we made then are never likely to be repeated. We must learn from our experience, and we must be prepared to meet the future. We must be prepared to meet the future, and we must be prepared to meet the future.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Closing Session of the Taxpayers' Convention.

A plan of Reform Agreed Upon for Submission to the Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12, 1871.
The Taxpayers' Convention met this morning at eleven o'clock, Governor Porter in the chair.

General Chas. of the Executive Committee, reported that the taxpayers deem it their duty to declare that the sterling loan, and other obligations hereafter issued, are not held as binding, and they recommend the people to resist the payment or enforcement of any tax to pay the same by all legitimate means.

It was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the representatives of the Fire Loan Society, with a view to an early liquidation of these obligations, and to repair the damage to the good faith and honor of the State resulting from their repudiation by present State authorities.

Mr. Aldrich, of the same committee, moved to add the name of General Chesnut to Porter and Connor in the Blue Ridge Railroad proceedings.

Mr. Trescott moved that these gentlemen be instructed to report at once. In supporting the amendment, Mr. Trescott said that if the action of yesterday, on the subject of the Blue Ridge, meant anything, it meant that this body, with legal existence, proposed to take into its charge the public and private interests of the State. This was a step full of danger.

The corporation referred to was an enterprise conducted for nearly a half a century with the interests of the State, yet the passage of the resolution would do more to destroy those interests than any event which could occur. The Convention had simply assumed that that legislation was invalid, and to that extent discredited the bonds of the roads, because they would be put upon the market with "disapproval of the taxpayers" written across them. It practically says to the world, "You take the bonds with the risk of a lawsuit." Speculators will necessarily buy at a depreciated value, and the people will eventually have to redeem them at par.

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THE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

Unconstitutionality of the Proposed Amendments.

The Governor Waited Upon by a Delegation from the New York Bar Association.

Arguments Against the Bill by Ex-Attorney General Evans.

ALBANY, May 12, 1871.
Messrs W. M. Evans, Henry E. Davies, James Emot, Joshua M. Van Cott, E. S. Van Winkle, Edward Mitchell and Henry Nichol, the delegation from the New York Bar Association, appeared before Governor Hoffman this afternoon to present reasons why the bill which contains certain proposed amendments to the code should not become a law. Mr. Evans, in reviewing the proposed amendments, took the strong ground that certain sections were unconstitutional, and that which proposed to amend the constitution, and remanded them to other courts is contrary to the fundamental law. He had no complaint, from attorney or sailor, concerning the action of the superior Court or Court of Common Pleas. It was

POW-WOW OF THE POWERS.

Anniversary of the Tammany Society—Meeting of the State and Installing the "Big" Sachems for the Next Year—Brilliant Conviviality and a Planetary Speech—Brooks on the Past, Present and Future.

The great sachems of the Tammany Society met in the council chamber of the old Wigwag last night, for the purpose of installing the officers elected at the last meeting. The gathering was very slim considering the gravity of the occasion. At about half an hour after the setting of the sun six or seven of the "old stars" dressed up for the occasion, met in the southeast corner of the ante-room, and Charlie Cornell at once started the question whether or not the bands of Old were as firmly bound together as formerly. Mike Shanley did not believe there was any difference whatever since the stars last met together for a general discussion. But he thought he had not discovered a little flaw on the edge of the belt, and as far as he could judge, he commenced over the Albany Observatory. He thought it might be repaired if they would only adopt the old motto, "A stitch in time," &c., and not let the breach go too far. A. Oakley Hall couldn't see the breach at all—he'd be blown if he could. On the other hand, he saw an increase within the circle, and that, too, was over the House of Representatives, but he thought by

THE LONG TAIL.
left, and the marks that existed of a great struggle that the new stars had overthrown a long and hard fought battle. He was not a Herschel or a more remote Galileo, but he would venture to suggest a name for the intruder.

"I propose," continued the Mayor, "to name it 'Wigwag.' A general shout of approval followed, in which

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